

Emission Analysis Approach for EPA's Multi-scale Motor Vehicle & Equipment Emission System (MOVES)

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Office of Transportation & Air Quality

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Acknowledgements

- **Connie Hart, Dave Brzezinski, Bob Giannelli, Chad Bailey (EPA)**
- **Ed Nam (Ford Motor Company)**



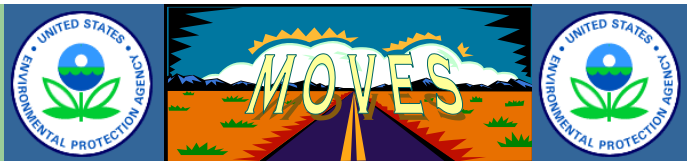
MOVES Documentation Available

- **Draft MOVES Design and Implementation Plan**
- **Draft MOVES GHG Emission Analysis Plan**
- **On-Board “Shootout” Reports**
 - Test Program Report (Sensors, Inc.)
 - Contractor Analysis Reports (UC Riverside, NCSU, ENVIRON)
 - Overview and Results (EPA)
- **Modal emission analysis (NCSU)**
- **Proof-Of-Concept Physical Model (Ed Nam)**
- **Analysis of CO₂/CH₄ Emissions (ERG)**
- **Mobile Source Observation Database update (ERG)**
- **www.epa.gov/otaq/ngm.htm or newgen@epa.gov**



Not Covered Today...

- Background (CRC 2001, 2002)
- Multi-scale design framework
- MOVES emission processes
- Vehicle characterization
- Emission adjustments
- Advanced technologies
- Fleet and activity-related analyses

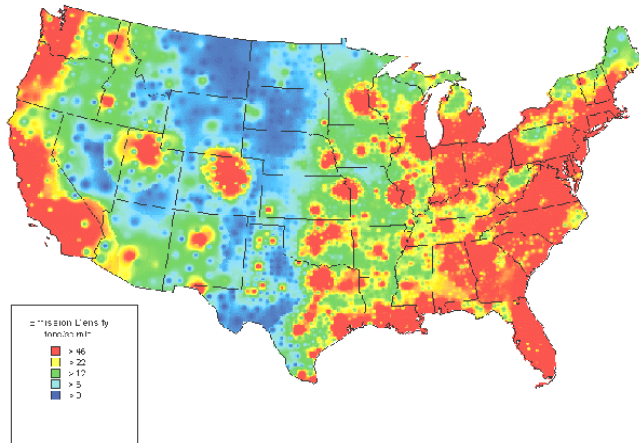


MOVES Implementation Plan

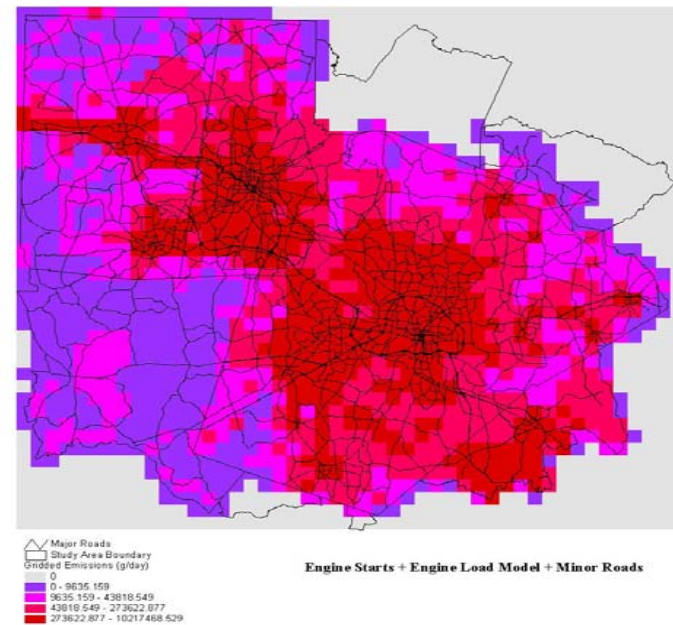
- **MOVES GHG (on-road)**
 - Draft release: Early 2004
 - Fuel consumption, CO₂, CH₄, N₂O inventories 1999 forward
 - Would include life cycle and policy evaluation components
- **Full on-road implementation: Fall 2005**
 - Add HC, CO, NO_x, Toxics, PM, NH₃, SO₂
 - Multi-scale analysis capability
 - Will replace MOBILE6
- **Off-Road: 2006**
 - Will replace NONROAD

MOVES Analysis Scales

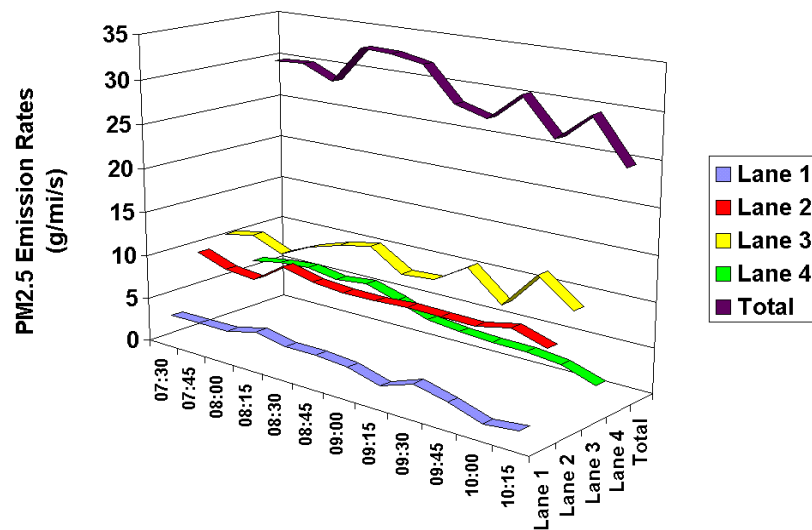
Macroscale



Mesoscale



Microscale



Sources: EPA OAQPS, ORD



MOVES Software Framework

- **Language: Java[®]**
- **Database-driven structure**
 - **Open-source relational database (MySQL)**
 - **Enables modularity, easy updates with new data**
- **Graphical user interface or batch mode**
- **Designed for multiple-computer processing**
- **Output reporting and visualization**



Emission Analysis Background

- **Analysis of Factors Important for CO₂/CH₄ (ERG)**
 - Preliminary analysis to determine most important variables
- **On-Board Shootout (UCR, NCSU, ENVIRON, EPA)**
 - Evaluation different methods of using on-board (PEMS) data for multi-scale inventory modeling
- **Modal Binning Proof-of-Concept (NCSU)**
 - Analysis of modal binning issues using dyno, PEMS, RSD and I/M data
- **PERE: Physical Emission Rate Estimator (Ed Nam)**
 - Develop model based on physical principles which could be used to populate emission rate database where test data is lacking



Modal Binning

- **Group activity and emissions into “Bins”**
 - Shootout and NCSU work focused on Vehicle Specific Power (VSP)
 - Accounts for speed, acceleration, grade, road load
- **Any driving pattern can be modeled based on distribution of time spent in bins**
 - Adds major flexibility compared to MOBILE
- **Provides common emission rates for macroscale, mesoscale, microscale**



Vehicle Specific Power (VSP)

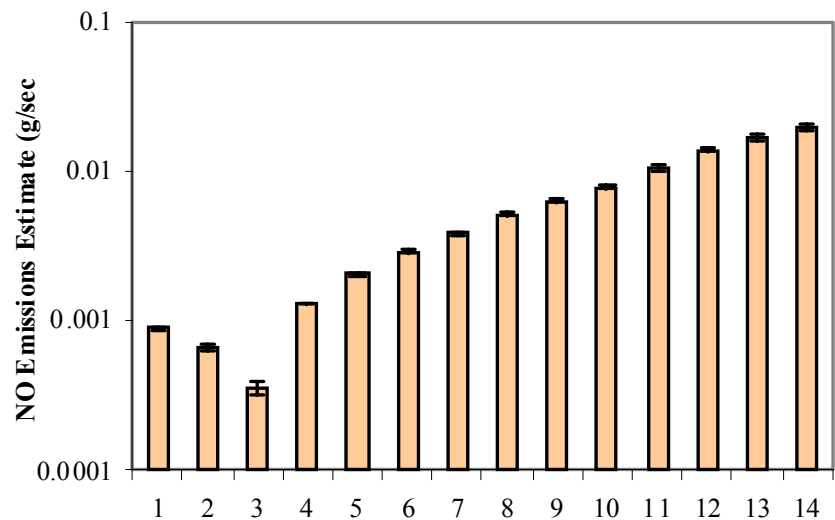
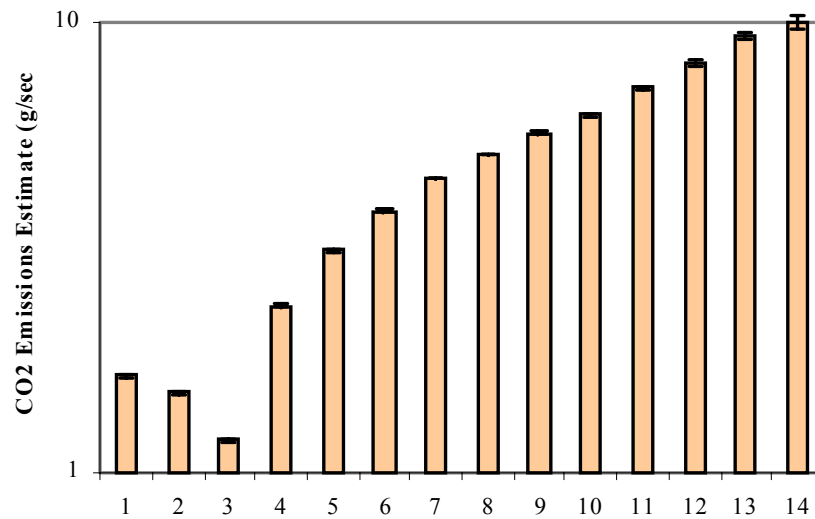
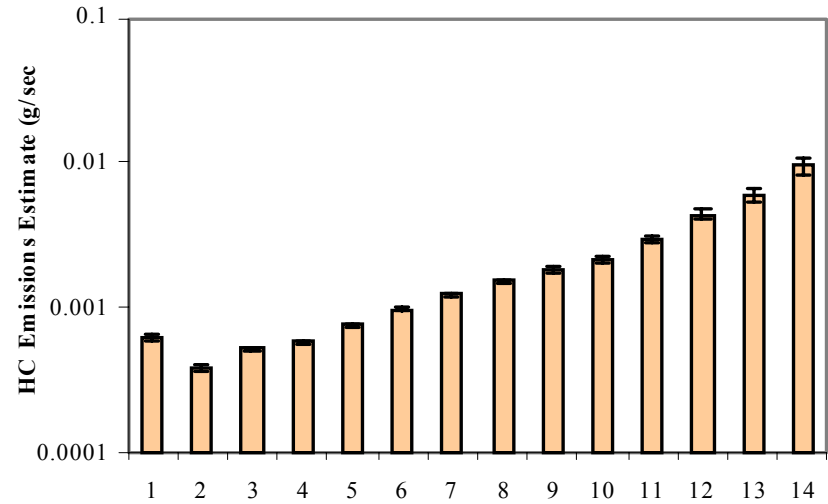
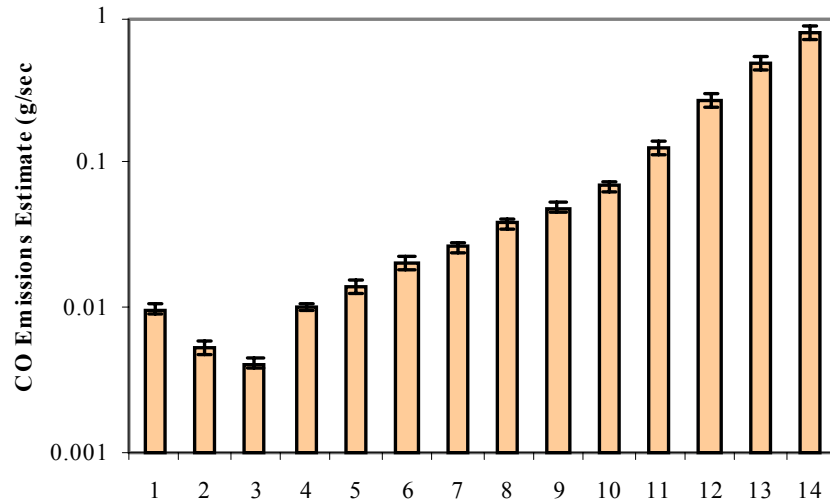
- **Jiménez-Palacios (MIT, 1999)**

- $VSP = v \cdot (a \cdot (1 + \epsilon) + g \cdot \text{grade} + g \cdot C_R) + 0.5 \rho \cdot C_D \cdot A \cdot v^3 / m$
- Applied generic coefficients for light-duty:
 - $VSP \text{ (kW/ton)} = v \cdot (a \cdot (1.1) + g \cdot \text{grade} + 0.132) + 0.0003 \cdot v^3$
- Can be applied to heavy-duty as well

- **CMEM / PERE**

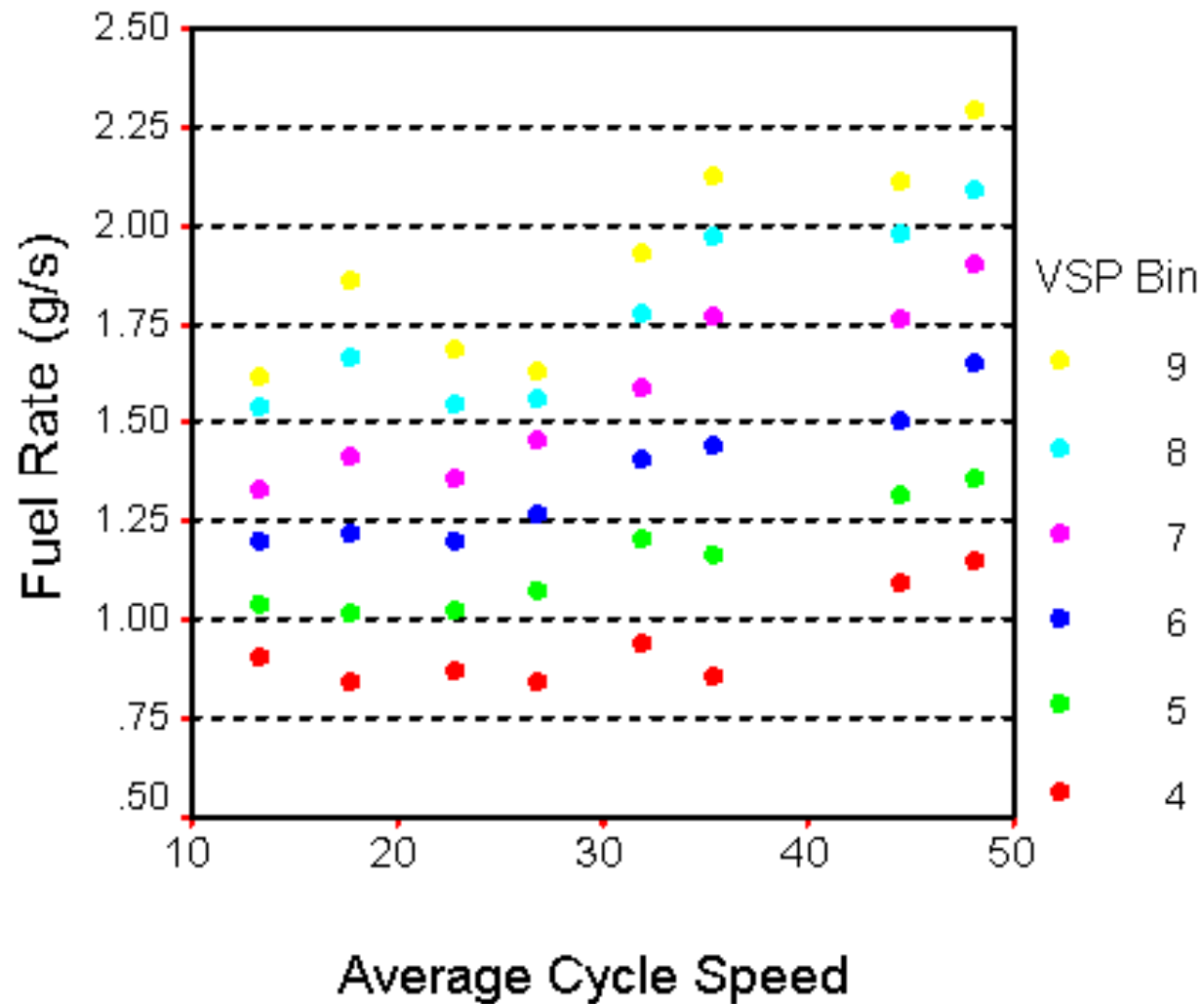
- $VSP = [A \cdot v + B \cdot v^2 + C \cdot v^3 + m \cdot v \cdot (a + g \cdot \text{grade})] / m$
- Use road load (A/B/C) coefficients:
 - Light-duty: derived from dyno hp target (IM240 lookup)
 - Heavy-duty: available estimates of C_r , C_d , Frontal Area

Emissions by 14 VSP Bins Recommended by NCSU



Fuel Rate By VSP Bin and Average Cycle Speed

ARB UCC Dataset (26 1983-1998 LDV/LDTs)





Supplementing VSP

- **VSP by itself does not explain variability observed across full range of driving**
- **MOVES GHG Emission Analysis Plan proposed binning by average speed and VSP**
- **Limitations of binning by average speed:**
 - Doesn't address physical nature of bias
 - Requires knowing average speed of driving pattern, rather than relying on instantaneous driving only



New Concept: Engine Specific Power (ESP)

- VSP doesn't capture engine losses, e.g. friction, which affect fuel consumption
- ESP proposed by Nam:
 - Adds surrogate engine loss term
 - $ESP = VSP + \gamma * \text{Speed}$
 - γ = “engine friction constant”
 - Accounts for K, RPM/speed, engine displacement
 - Enables ESP to be calculated knowing only VSP and instantaneous speed
- Can use same 14 bins defined by NCSU



Estimating γ

- **Physical approach**

- Approximate engine friction term KNV_d (Ross, CMEM) with simplified estimates of RPM/speed, displacement/mass, engine friction coefficient

- **Empirical approach**

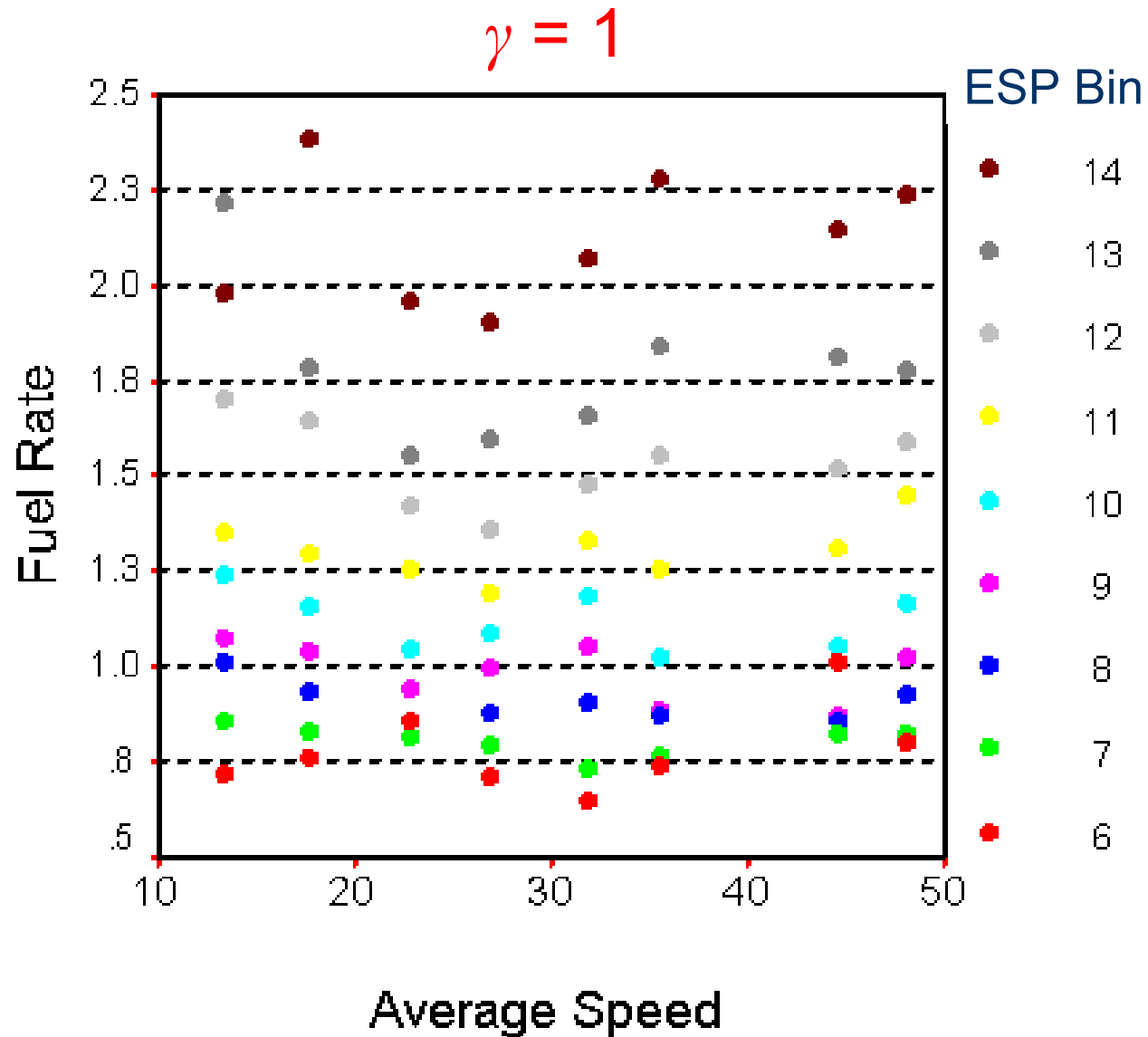
- $\gamma * \text{Speed} = \text{ESP} - \text{VSP} = (\text{Fuel} * \text{LHV} * \eta / m) - \text{VSP}$

- **Calibration approach**

- Treat γ as “error term” to account for unexplained bias

Fuel Rate By ESP Bin and Average Cycle Speed

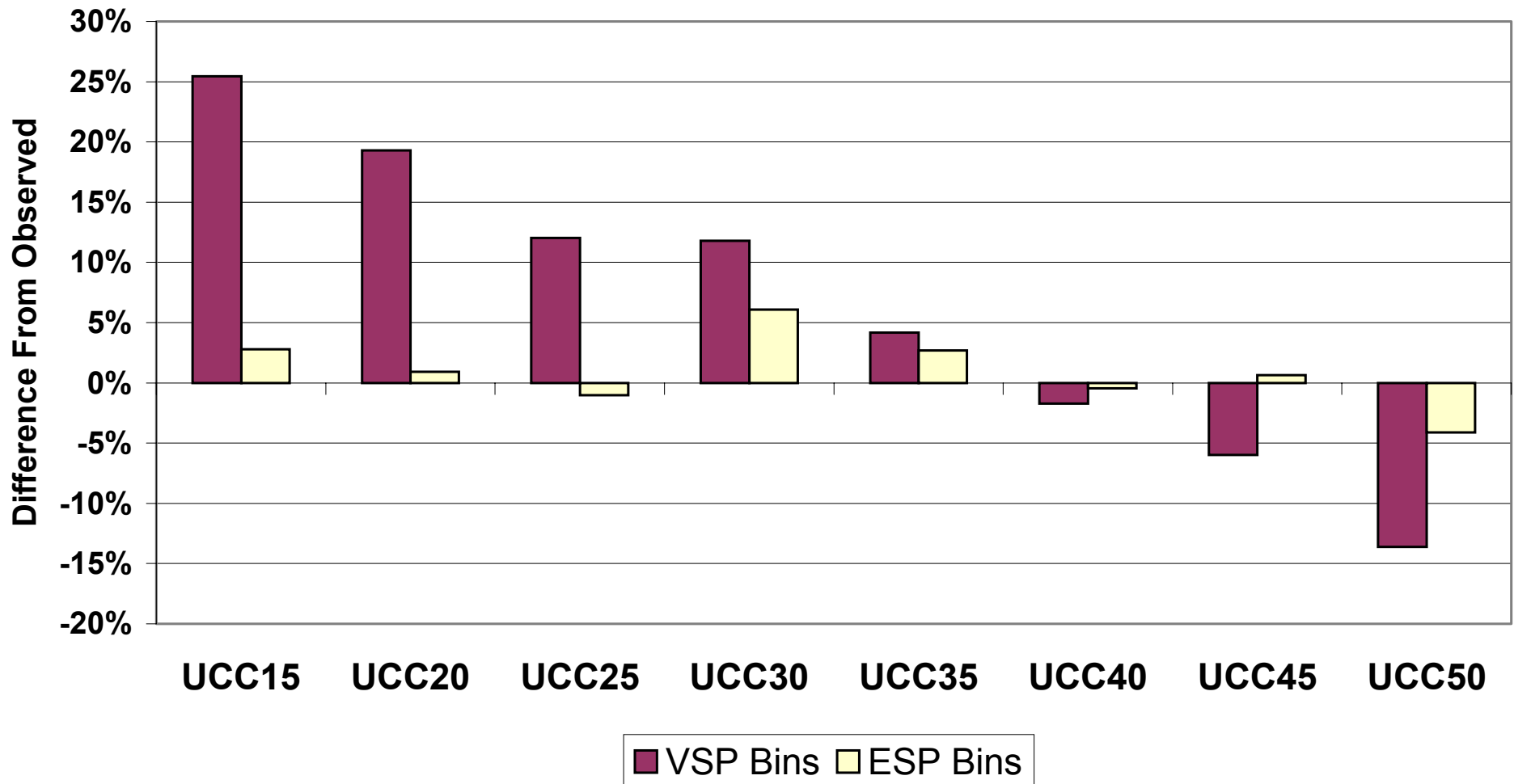
ARB UCC Dataset (26 1983-1998 LDV/LDTs)



Fuel Consumption Validation

ARB UCC Dataset (26 1983-1998 LDV/LDTs)

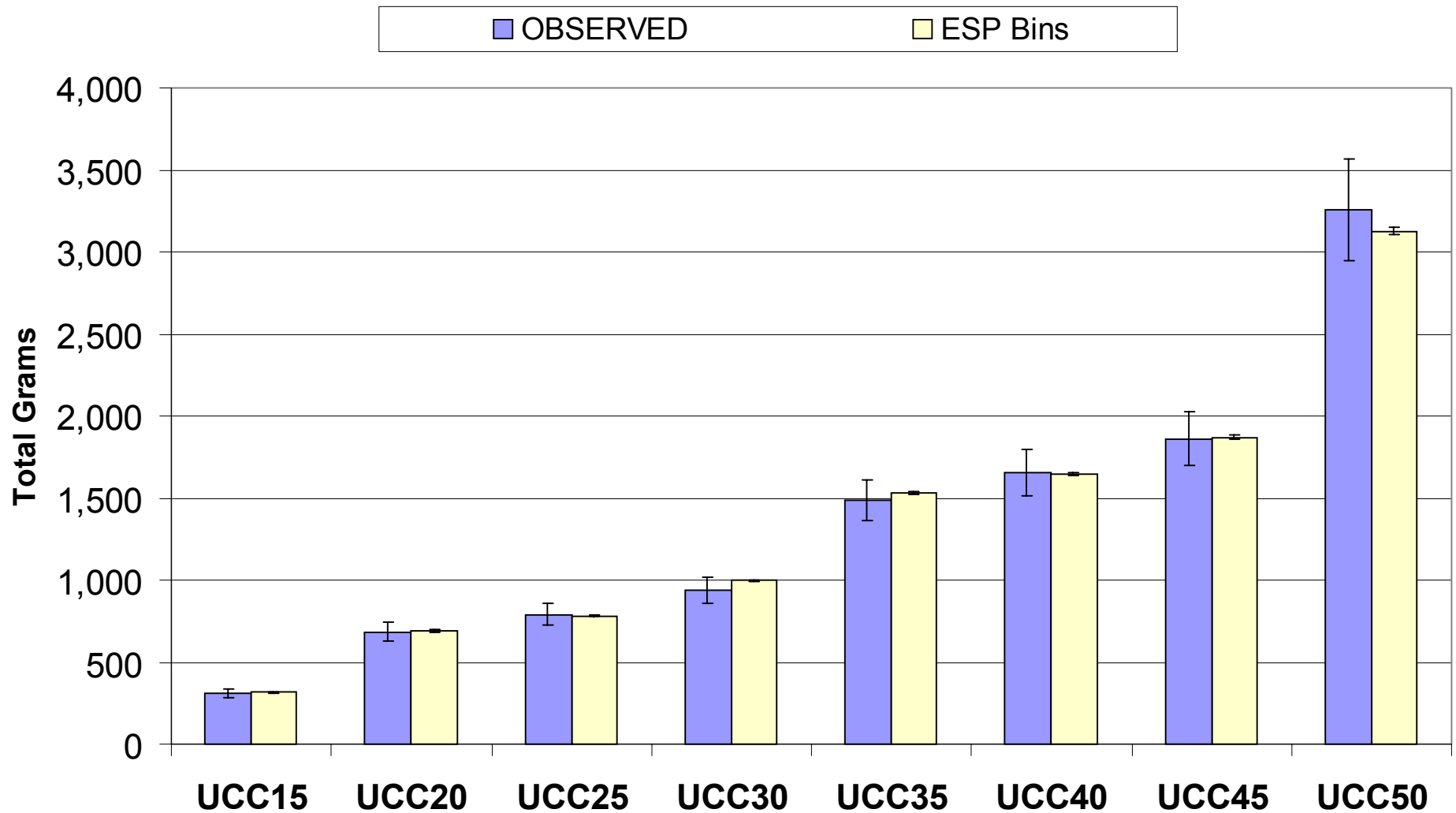
**Each Cycle Predicted Independently Based on
Binned Fuel Consumption Rates From The Other 7 Cycles**



Fuel Consumption Validation

Total Fuel Consumption Per Cycle, Averaged Across Vehicles

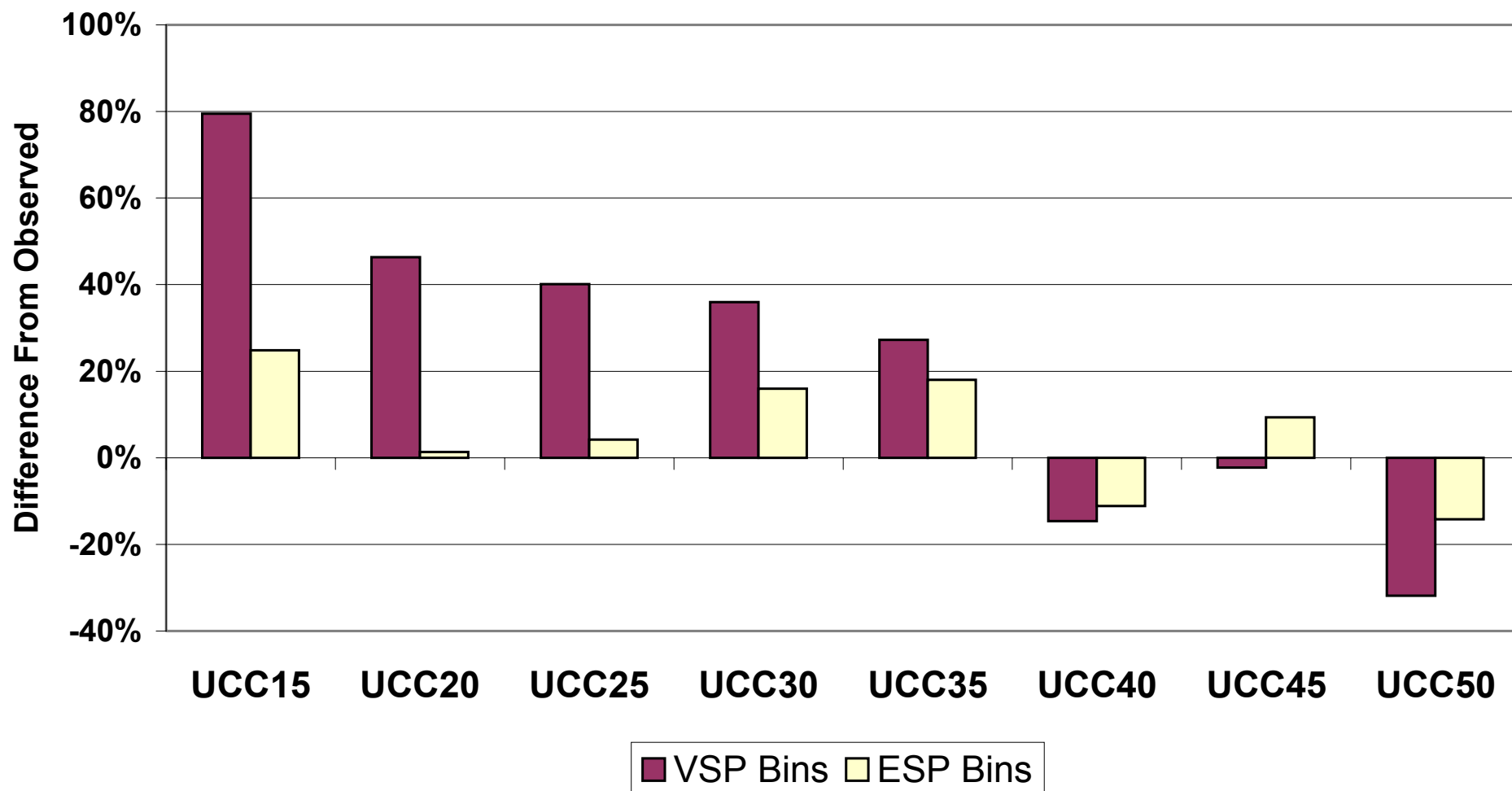
Each Cycle Predicted Independently



NOx Validation: Percent Difference From Observed

ARB UCC Dataset (26 1983-1998 LDV/LDTs)

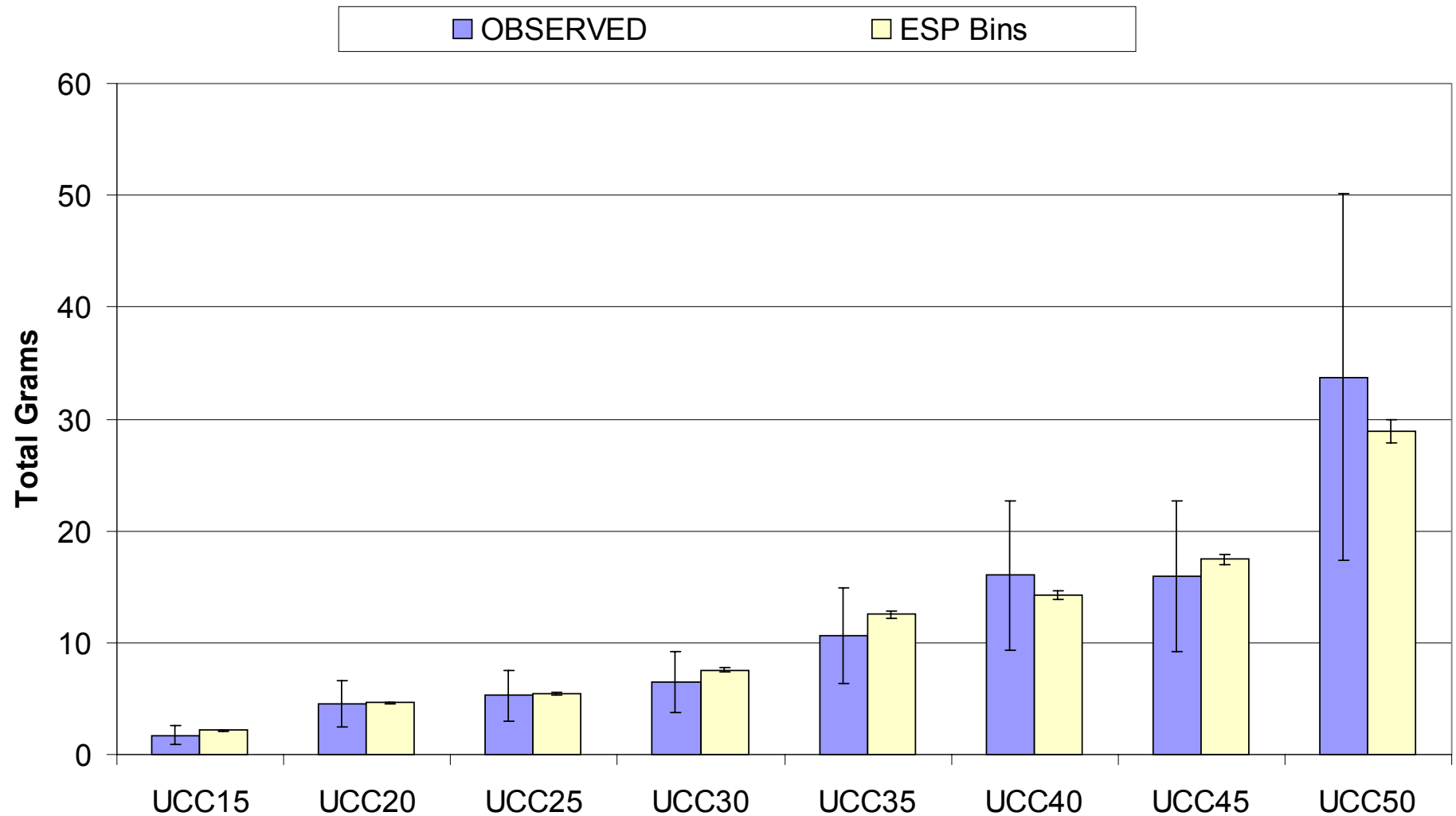
**Each Cycle Predicted Independently Based on
Binned NOx Emission Rates From The Other 7 Cycles**



NOx Validation

Total NOx Per Cycle, Averaged Across Vehicles

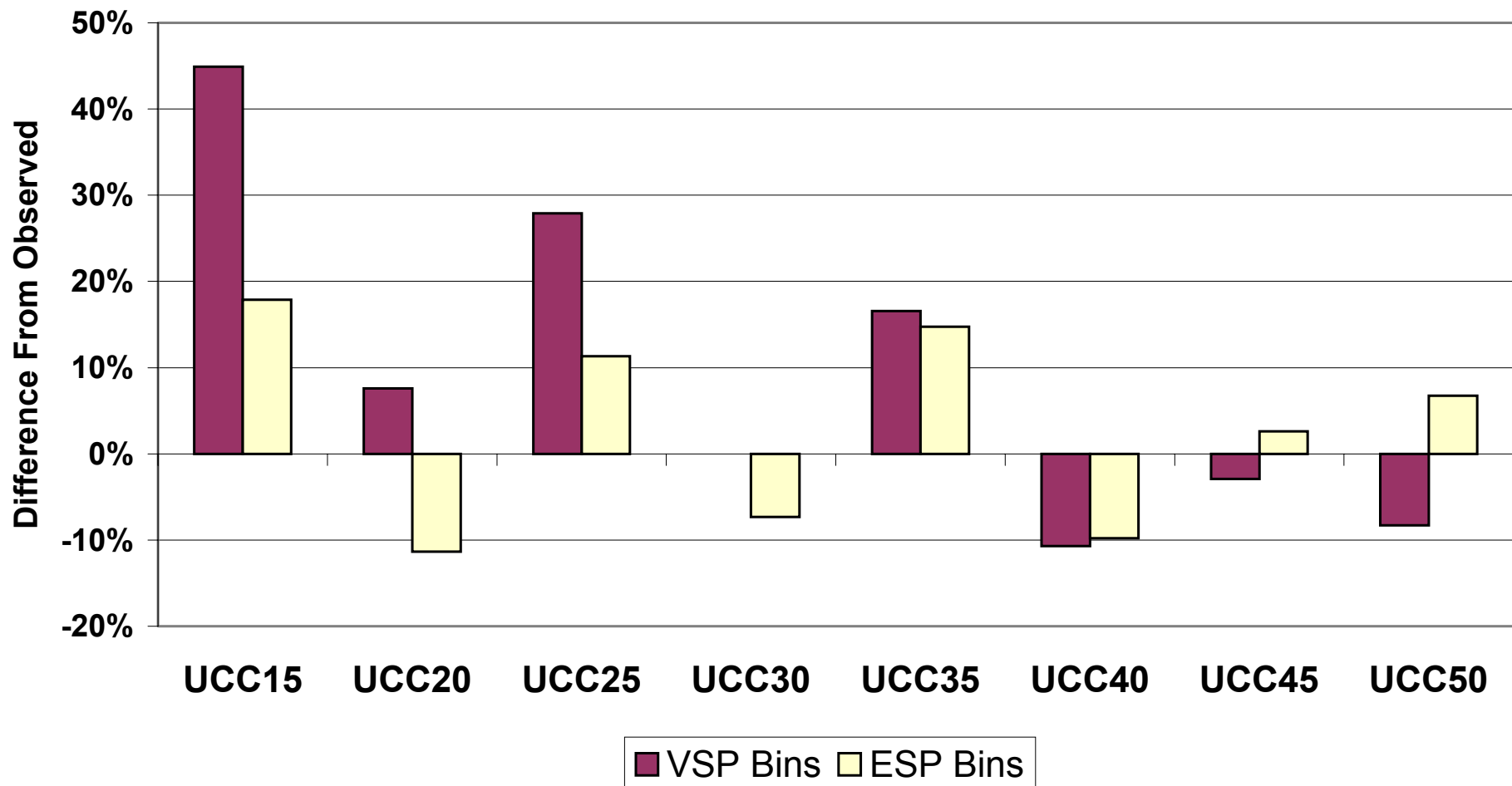
Each Cycle Predicted Independently



CO Validation

ARB UCC Dataset (26 1983-1998 LDV/LDTs)

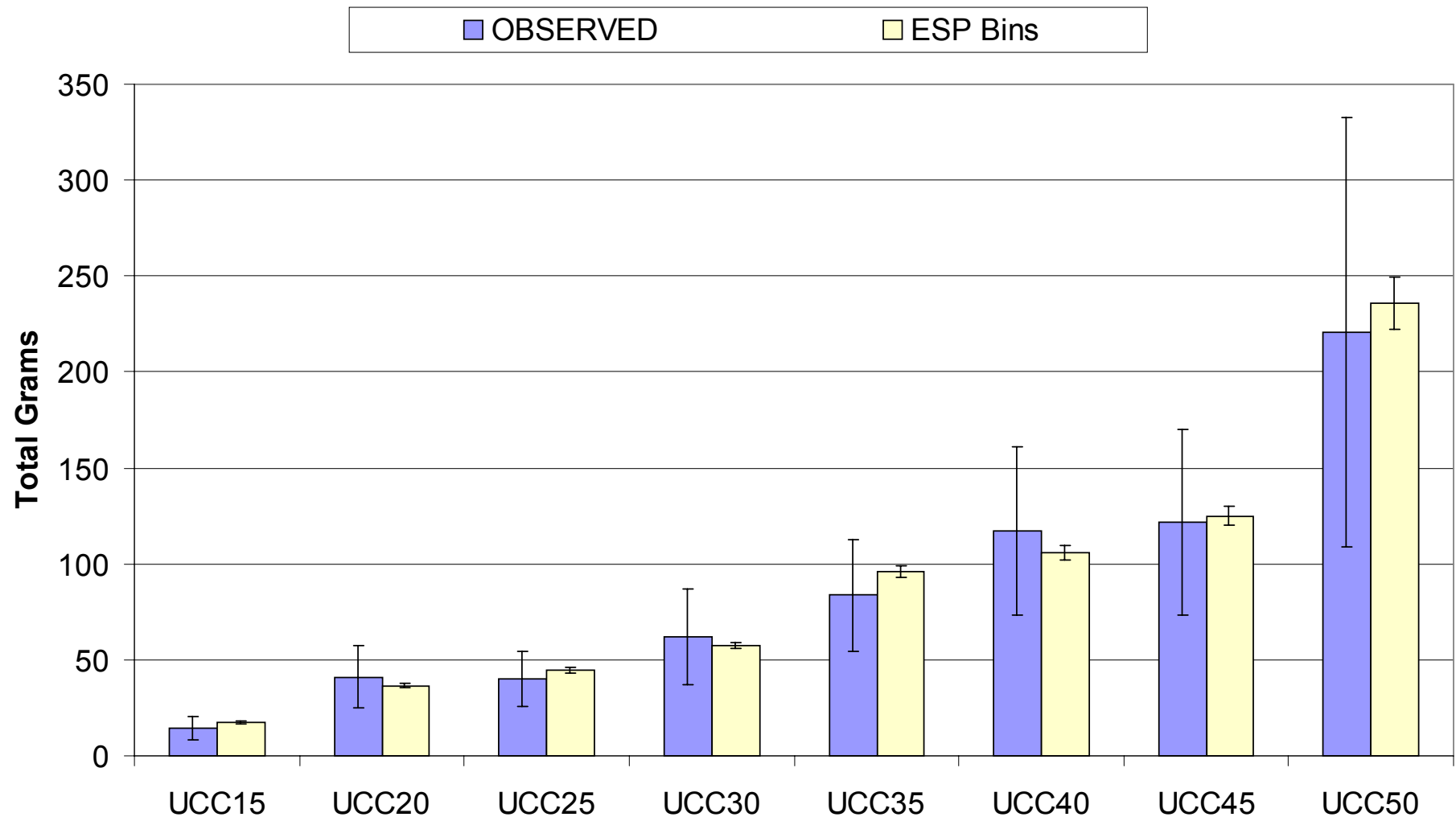
**Each Cycle Predicted Independently Based on
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CO Validation

Total CO Per Cycle, Averaged Across Vehicles

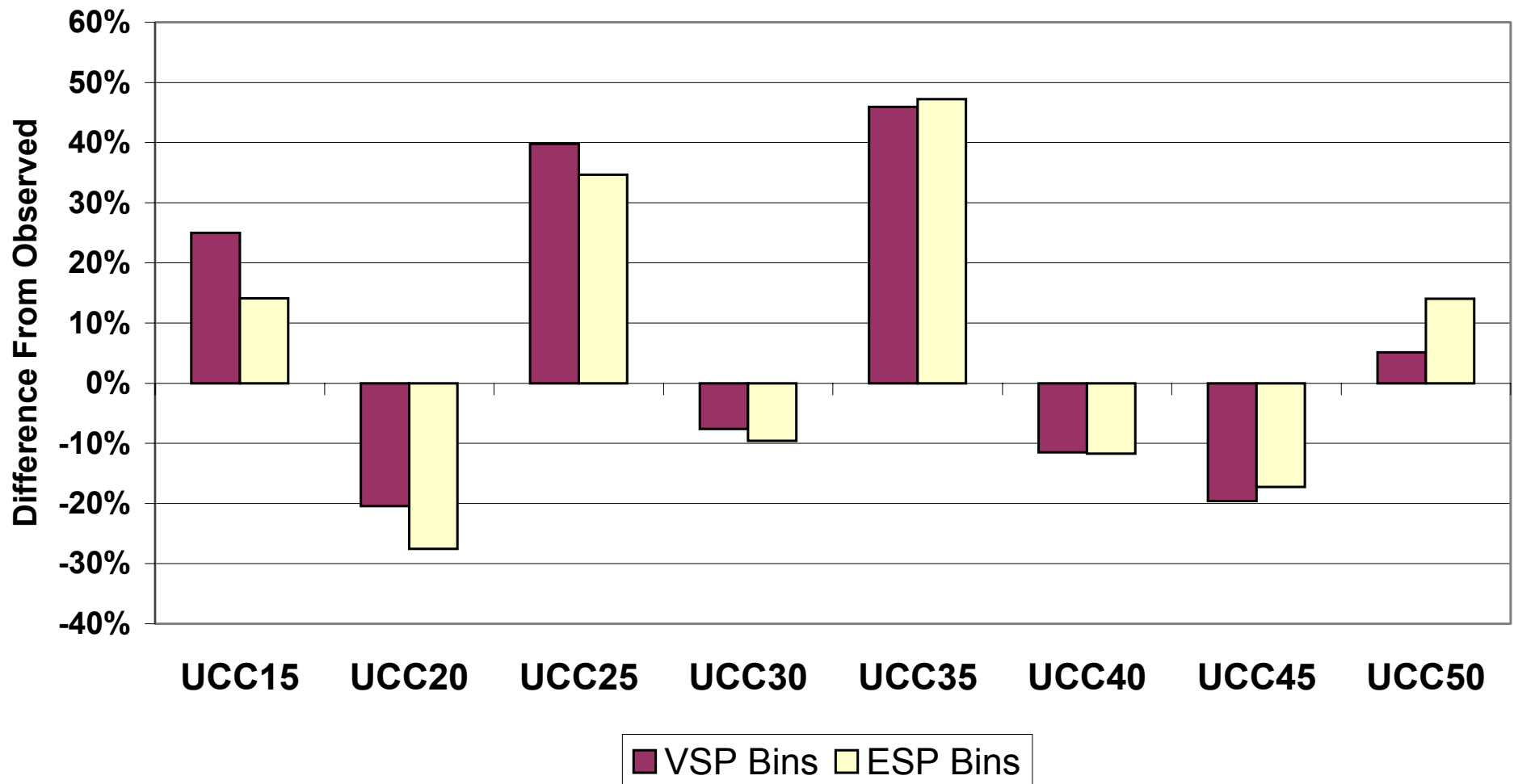
Each Cycle Predicted Independently



HC Validation

ARB UCC Dataset (26 1983-1998 LDV/LDTs)

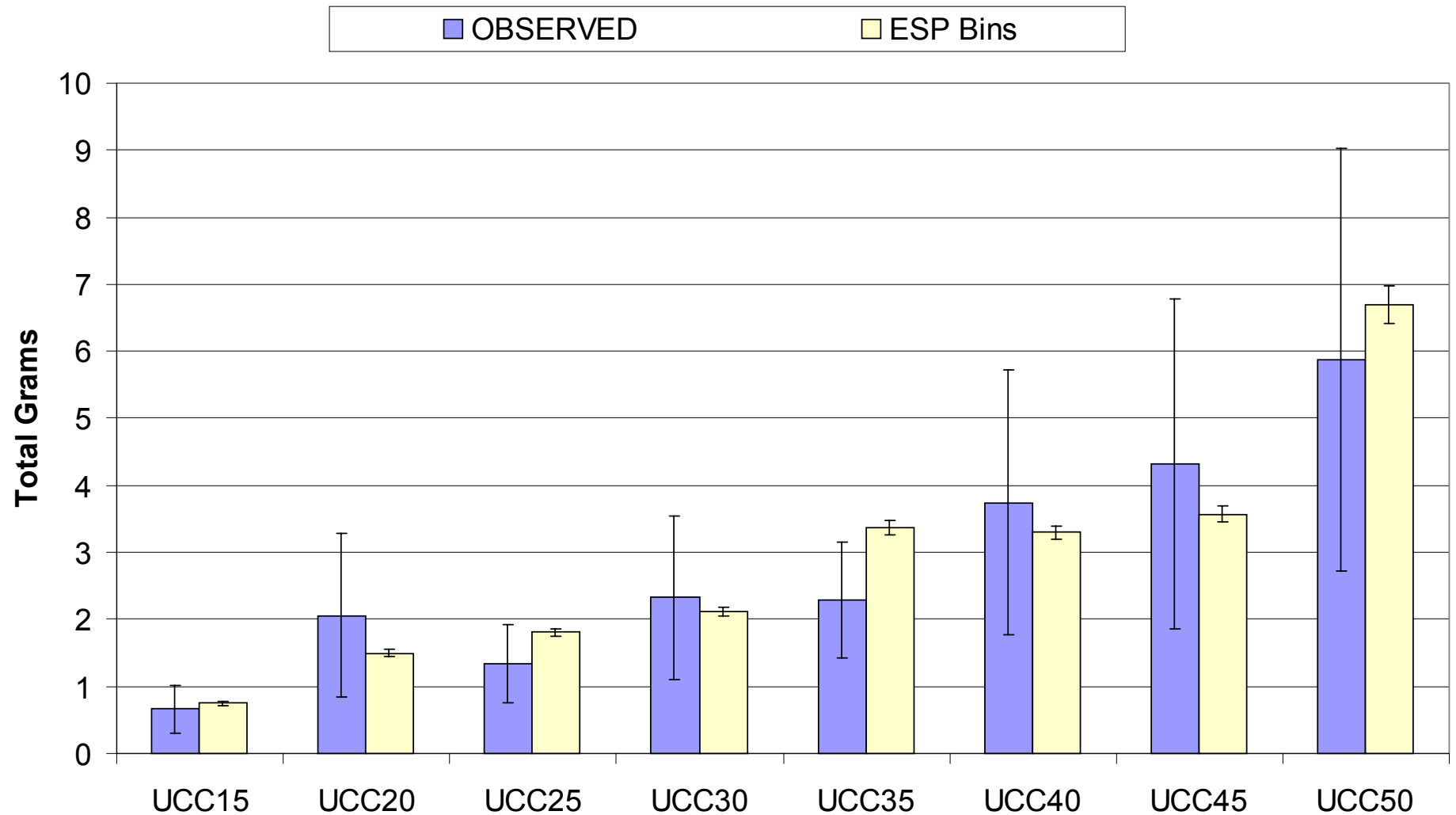
**Each Cycle Predicted Independently Based on
Binned HC Emission Rates From The Other 7 Cycles**



HC Validation

Total HC Per Cycle, Averaged Across Vehicles

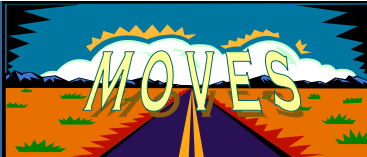
Each Cycle Predicted Independently





Proposed Method For Populating Emission Rate Database

- **Empirical binning analysis where representative sample exists**
- **Use PERE to fill data “holes”**
 - Advanced technology vehicles
 - Few data points
 - PERE calibrated using empirical data for “nearest” bin



Data To Be Used in MOVES GHG

- **Fuel consumption/emissions**
 - EPA Mobile Source Observation Database
 - Adding additional programs:
 - CARB
 - CRC E-55
 - UC Riverside (CMEM, Heavy-Duty Trailer, Other Studies)
 - Environment Canada
 - WVU (Thousands of heavy-duty chassis tests)
 - Other state and university programs
 - Initial PEMS work (Shootout)
- **Fleet characterization (e.g. populations)**
 - Polk, VIUS
- **Activity characterization (e.g. VMT, driving patterns)**
 - HPMS, NPTS, VIUS, light-duty and heavy-duty driving studies

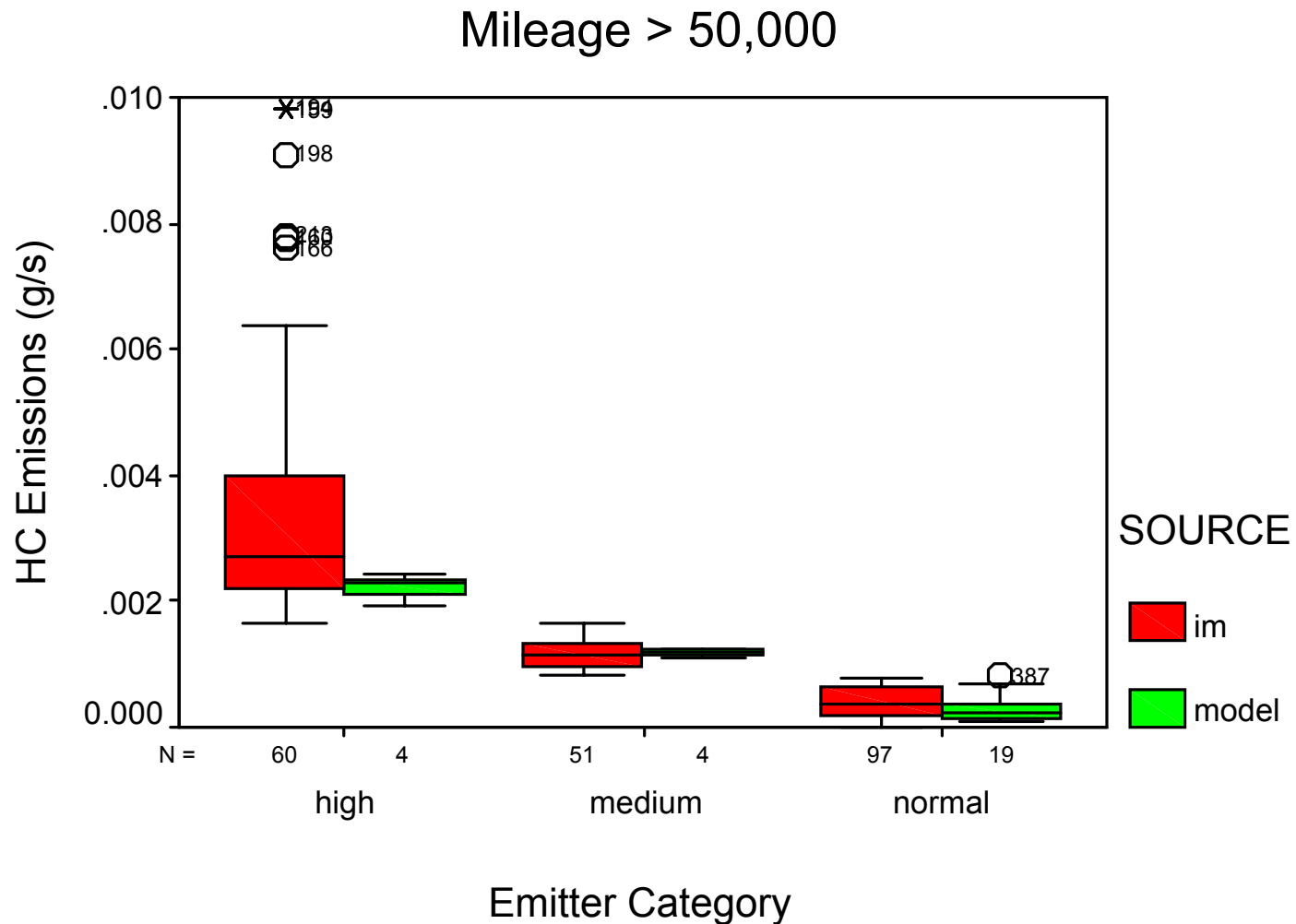


Representing High Emitters

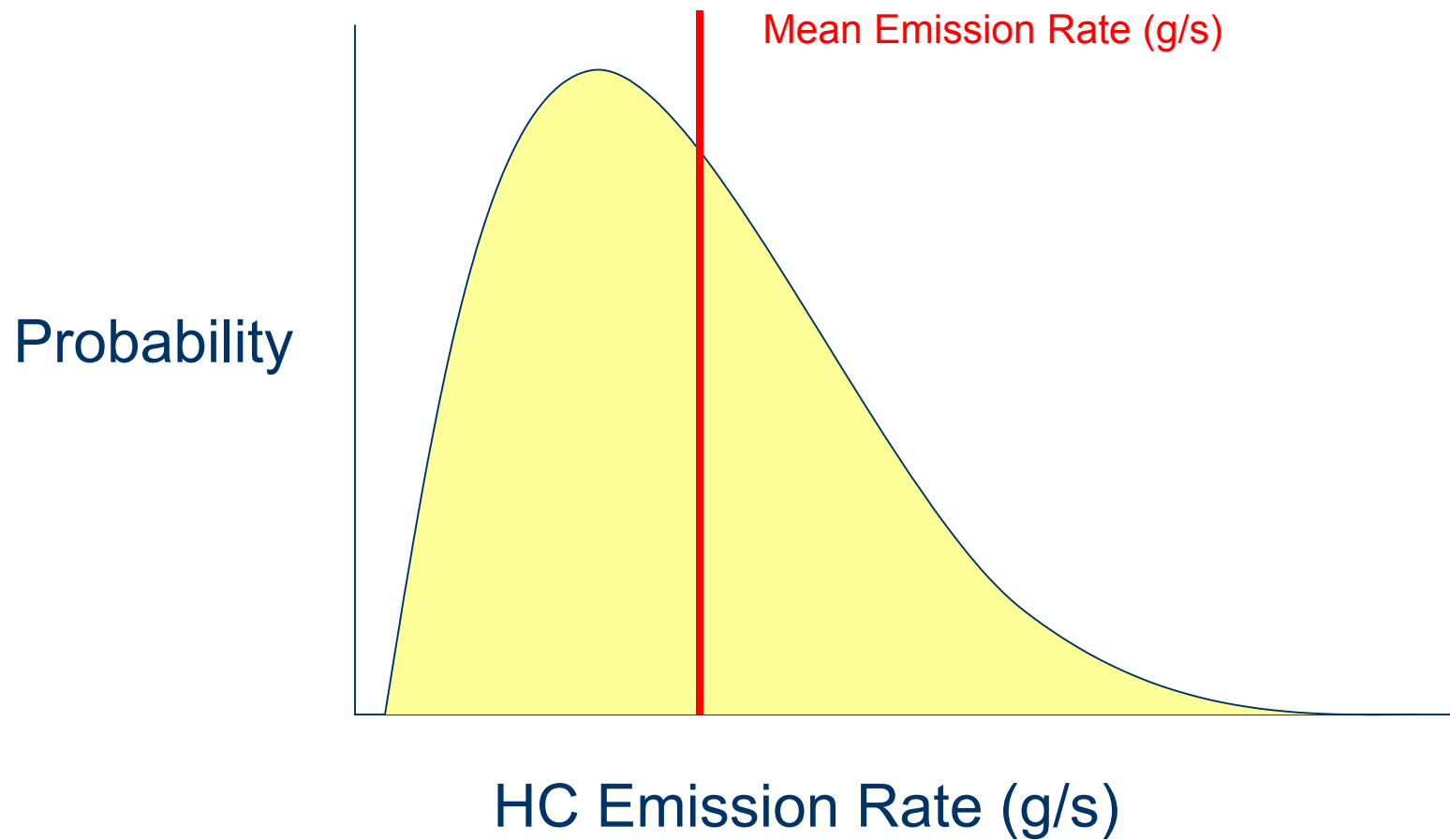
- **Not an issue for MOVES GHG**
 - Floating some initial proposals looking ahead to full implementation
 - More detail in Emission Analysis Plan
- **Traditional Approach**
 - Discrete emitter categories (e.g. “high” & “normal”)
 - Emission level = average within each category
 - Category weightings based on age
- **Proposed MOVES Approach**
 - Emissions expressed as parametric distributions instead of averages
 - Several options for implementing this

Why Distributions Matter

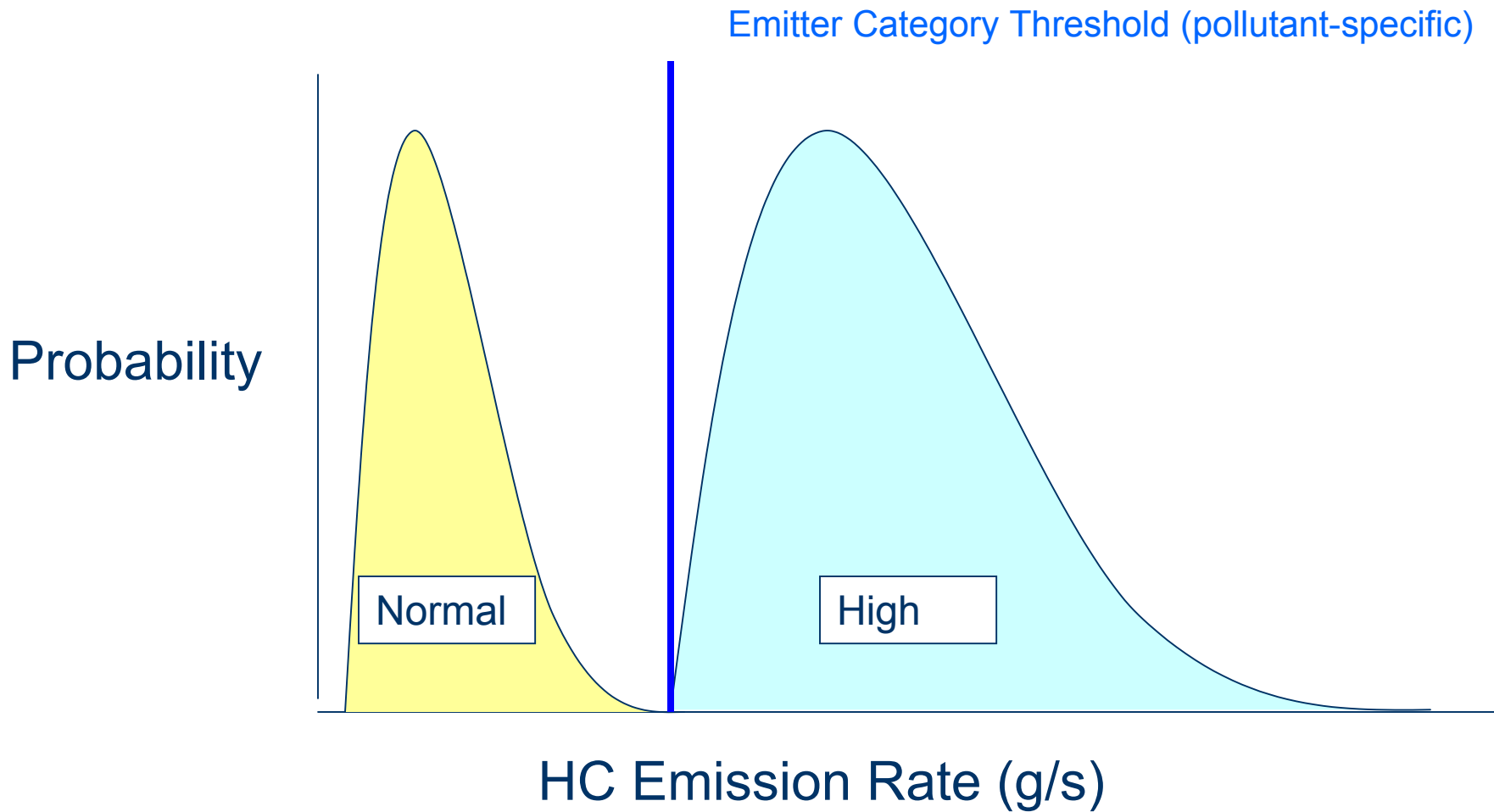
Box Plot of IM240 HC emissions by category



Single Distribution Illustration

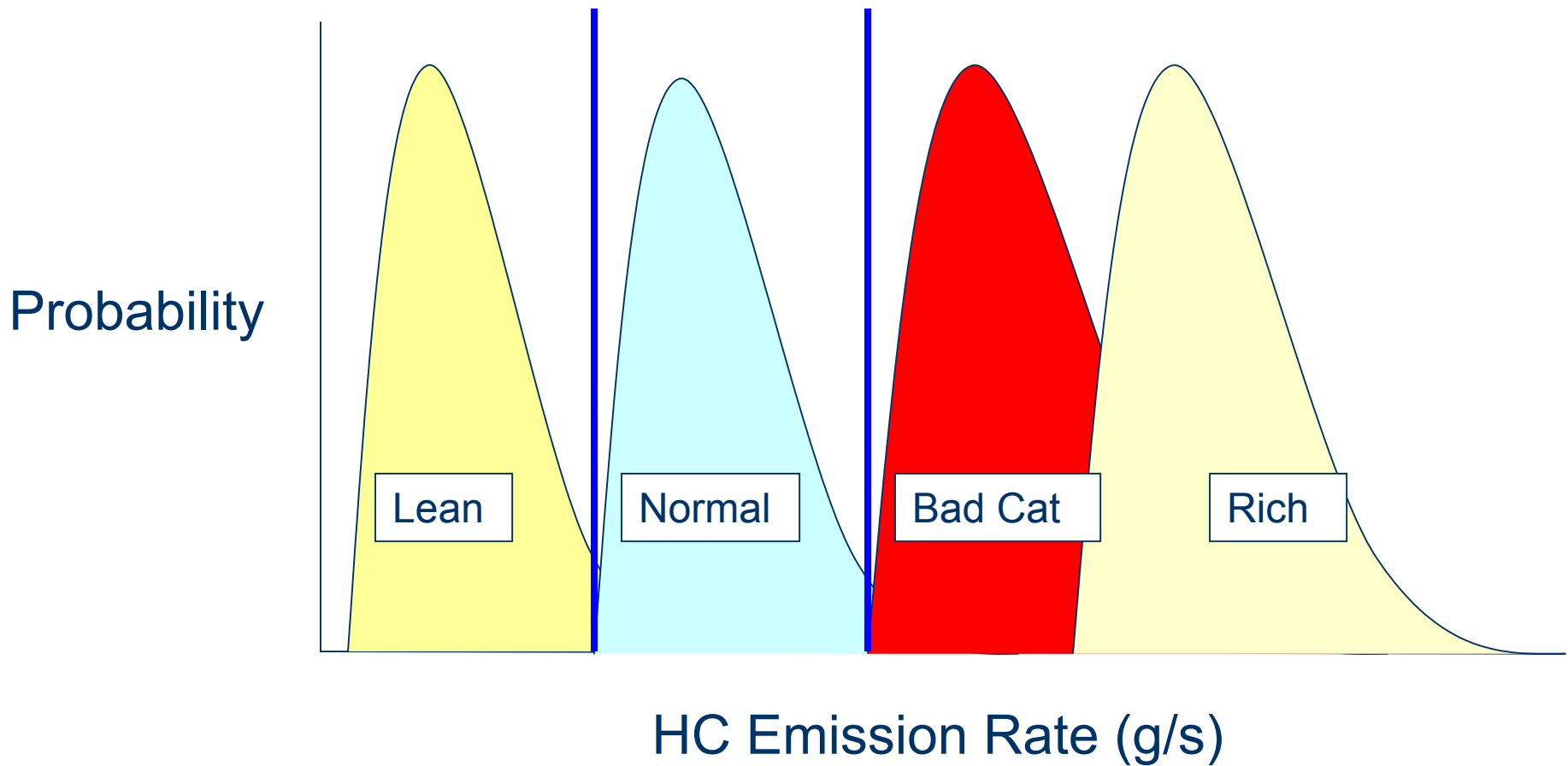


Emitter Category Illustration

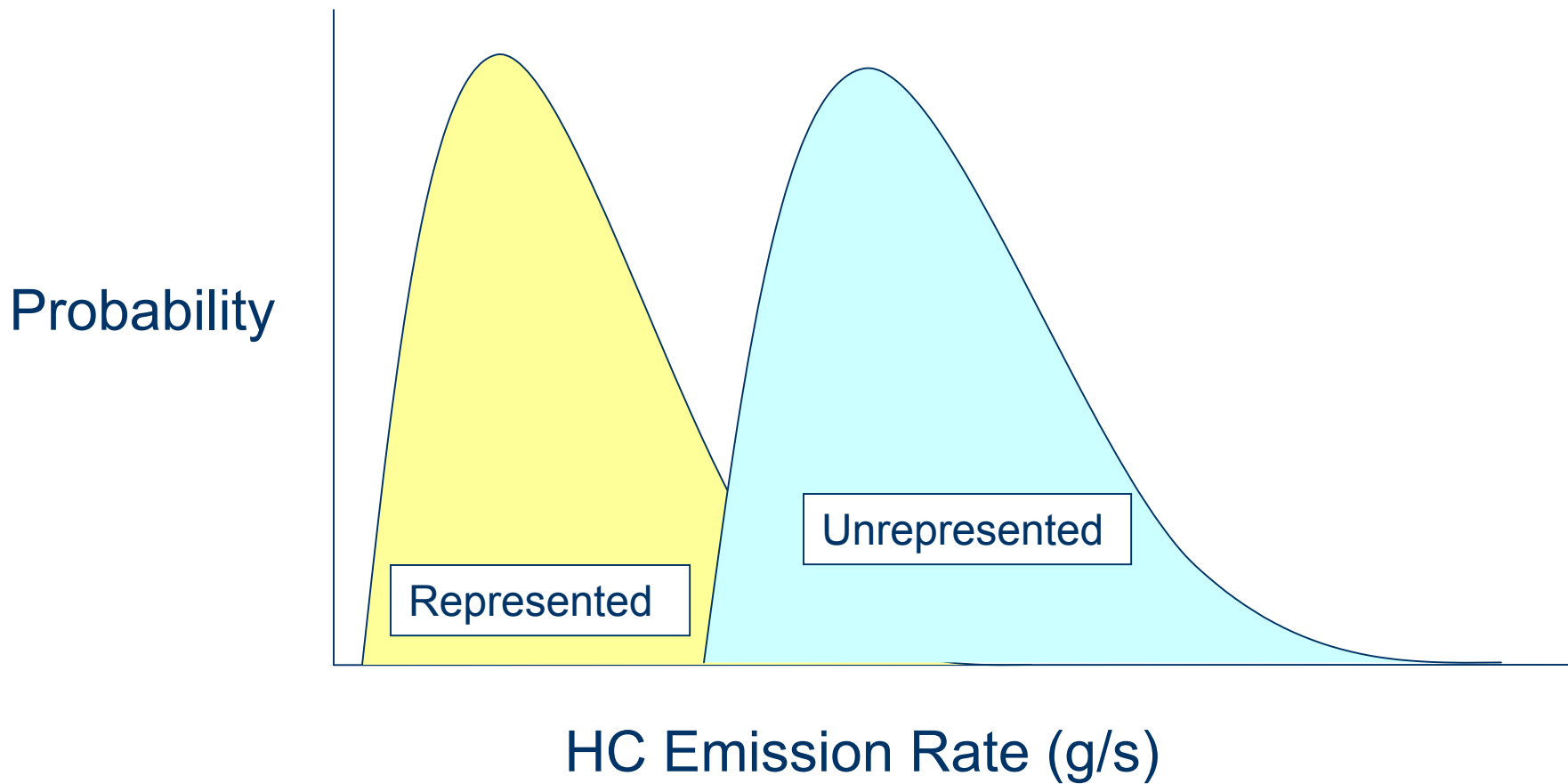


Malfunction Category Illustration

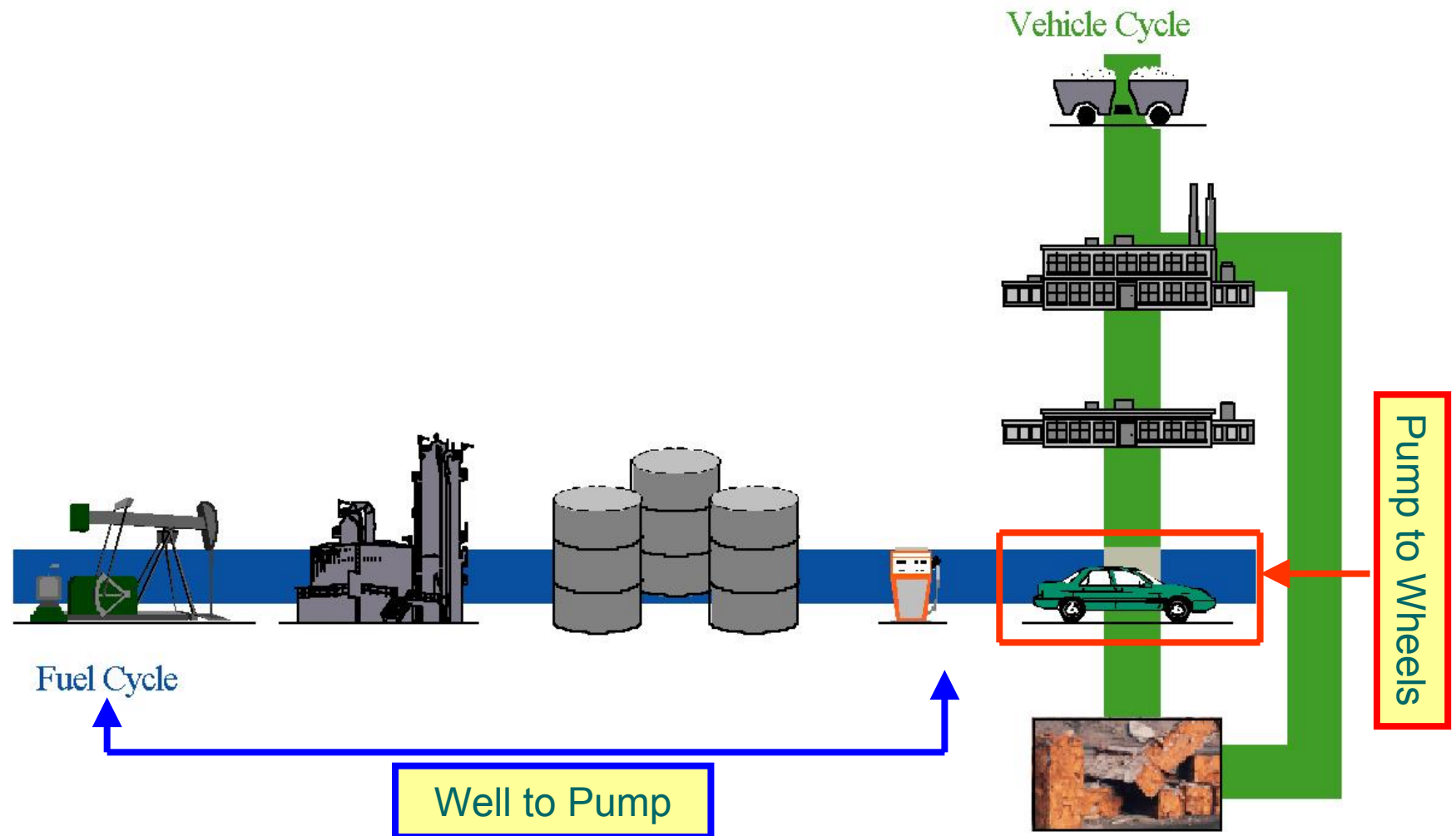
Malfunction Category Thresholds (defined across multiple pollutants)



Unrepresented Category Illustration



Life Cycle – The Big Picture



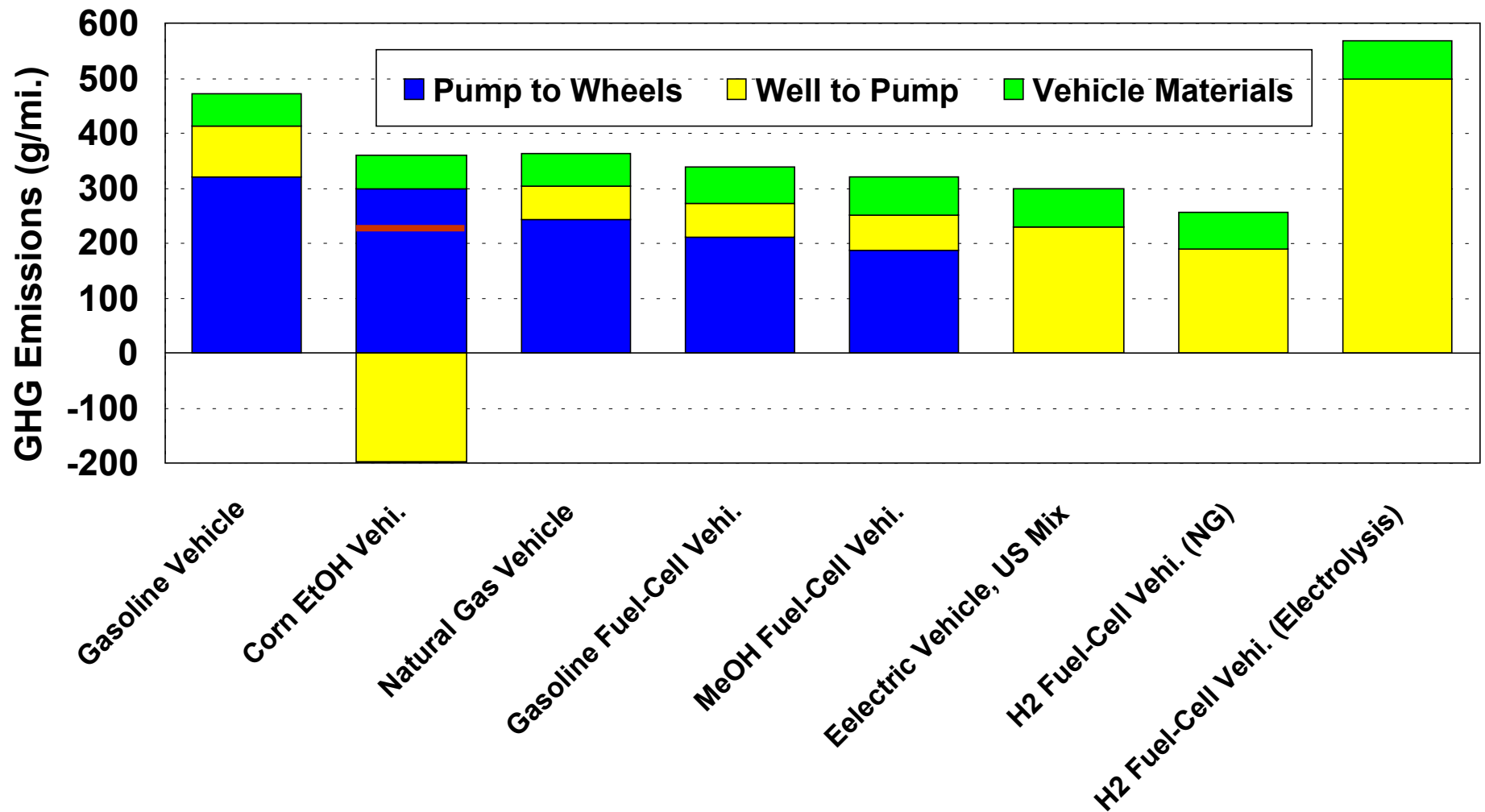
Source: Argonne National Lab

Life Cycle Analysis In A Nutshell



Source: Adrian Raeside

Accounting for Life Cycle Important



Source: GREET, Argonne National Lab



Next Steps for Development of MOVES GHG Fuel/Emission Rates

- Peer Review and finalization of MOVES GHG Emission Analysis Plan
- Complete data gathering and MSOD upload
- Continued refinement of ESP binning approach
- Develop emission rate tools
 - “Binning” utility (data crank) for empirical analysis
 - PERE for filling data holes
- N₂O, CH₄, Starts, Fuels, Temperature, A/C analysis
- Populate MOVES Emission Rate Database
- GREET integration for life cycle analysis